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CONVENTS IN KRAKÓW IN THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract: Religious orders are clearly noticeable in the geographic space of major cities in Poland. The purpose of the paper is to analyse the location factors for religious orders in Kraków, including the location of the most important houses and their related activity in the city. Religious orders have been present in Kraków since its beginnings. The paper covers convents run by the Roman Catholic Church within the borders of Kraków. The paper is focused on the 20th century when a considerable increase of the number of religious orders and general spatial development of the city was observed. The data for this paper was obtained from church and secular sources, as well as land surveys. In addition, changes in the spatial distribution of religious orders and monastic houses operating in Kraków in the 20th century as well as modifications in their functions were analysed. The largest concentration of monastic houses is Kraków's historic core. The actual distribution of convents is a result of centuries-old traditions and depends on numerous factors such as the capital city function of Kraków in effect until the end of the 16th century and the rank of religious administration (bishopric). A further increase in the number of monastic houses was also due to the spatial growth of the city and the general development of monastic life. Religious orders were characterised by various endogenous and exogenous functions.

Keywords: convent, monastic house, urban space, Kraków

Introduction

Religious orders are clearly visible in the geographic space of a city and perform different social and religious functions. From the early beginnings of cities, convents have performed endogenous and exogenous functions, both for city residents and people living outside of its area. The seats of religious orders change the nature of urban space, endowing it with a sacred dimension. The location of monastic houses

has had varied purposes. Historically, in addition to ministry to its residents, convents have also provided religious benefits to the faithful including safety. Thus far, geographical research has focused on the general characteristics of monastic houses operating in the city of Gdynia (Przybylska 2003a, 2003b). However, there have been neither studies on the distribution of religious orders in other cities nor studies analysing their functioning in spatial and temporal terms. In article terms *religious order* and *convent* mean a community of religious sisters or nuns. *Monastic house* is a seat, building used by community.

Kraków is a unique city in terms of the number of religious orders. Due to its history and its political and religious functions, the city is still one of the most important centres of monastic life in Poland. Kraków was founded before the 9th century and was officially granted city status in 1257. From the year 1,000 it has been the seat of the Kraków Diocese and since 1925 it has been the seat of the Kraków Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. For more than six centuries Kraków was also the capital of Poland and this fact, together with one of the most important seats of the Roman Catholic Church administration, served as two basic factors for the development of monastic life and the growth of the number of religious orders in the city. The data used in the paper was obtained from church and secular sources as well as land surveys. The analysis in the paper includes all convents of the Roman Catholic Church within the contemporary boundaries of the city of Kraków.

The purpose of the paper was to identify the factors behind religious orders and monastic house location, and forms of convent activity in Kraków. The paper is focused on the 20th century, which was very important for the development of monastic life in Kraków due to a high rate of growth in the number of monastic houses. The effects of other factors on the development of monastic life in Kraków were also considered.

Brief history of religious orders in Kraków till the end of the 19th century

Religious orders have been present in the city since its beginnings. The Order of the Norbertines was the first to establish a convent in 1162 (Table 1). At first, this religious order was situated outside of city limits. The founder of this monastic house, the heir of Zwierzyniec, had influenced its location near the crossing over the Vistula River. Being situated far from the city, this religious order was exposed to foreign invasions, so walls around the convent were built. Its location at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudawa rivers resulted in the building of a mill for the Order and to meet the needs of the local population until the 16th century. In the 13th century, two houses of the Sisters Canonesses of the Holy Spirit de Saxia were built in the

Table 1. Convents built in the 12th to 19th centuries within current Kraków city limits

Century	Name	Name of district	Number of new	
			convents	monastic houses
XII	Order of the Norbertines	Zwierzyniec	1	1
XIII	Sisters Canonesses of The Holy Spirit De Saxia *	Historic core	1	3
XIV	Sisters of Saint Clare *	Historic core	1	1
XV	Convent of the Bernardine Sisters*	Historic core	1	1
XVI	Augustinian Sisters	Kazimierz	1	2
XVII	Cloistered Dominican Sisters*, Carmelite Sisters, Sisters of the Presentation*, Visitation Sisters*	Historic core, Łobzów	4	7
XVIII	–	–	–	–
XIX	Albertine Sisters, Daughters of Divine Charity, Felician Sisters*, Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth *, Oblates of the Holy Heart of Jesus Sisters *, Sister Servants of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus*, Daughters of Charity*, Ursulines of the Roman Union*	Historic core, Dębniki, Łagiewniki, Wola Duchacka, Bronowice, Grzegórzki, Podgórze Swoszowice, Prądnik Czerwony	9	34
Total			18	49

Note: * within Medieval city limits.

Source: Author's own work.

city centre. Their location within city walls was determined by the convent's activity, i.e. work at the Kraków hospital. In the 14th century, the convent of the Sisters of Saint Clare was founded in the city centre near the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle. This along with the adjoining monastic house, also had a defensive aspect. The Convent of the Sisters of Saint Claire was founded by the Blessed Salome and it originally also operated a hospital, but later the nuns initiated educational programs targeting young upper class girls. In the 15th century, the Convent of the Bernardine Sisters was also established in the Kraków city core. To protect itself from invasions and natural disasters such as floods, it was also located inside the city walls, and was a contemplative-type convent. The locations of the convents of the Sisters of Saint Claire and the Bernardine Sisters were selected by their founders.

In the 16th century, the first convent of the Augustinian Sisters was established in Kazimierz, a city adjacent to Kraków (1336 to 1915). The choice of this location near the Church of St. Catherine was made by King Stefan Batory. In the 17th century, more new religious orders were established in the Kraków centre: Sisters of the Presentation, Visitation Sisters, and two currently closed convents of the Carmelite Sisters and the Cloistered Dominican Sisters (Table 1). The Sisters of the Presentation were established in Kraków as the first Polish non-contemplative order. From the very beginning, these nuns dealt with educational and pedagogical issues. The Sisters of the Visitation, moved to Kraków from Warsaw, have also conducted this type of work. The foundation of these two convents inside the city walls resulted from the work pursued by them. The establishment of the Carmelite Sisters and the Cloistered Dominican Sisters was a due to a decision by the founders and donors of land. The 18th century was a period of stagnation in Kraków, not only in terms of the number of new religious orders, but also in terms of the general development of the city.

In the 19th century, another 9 convents and 35 monastic houses were founded, but mainly outside of the city's historic core. This was the result of the spatial development of Kraków. Most of the new sites were located in Łobzów, Podgórze, and Łagiewniki (Table 1.), which were new settlement areas added to the city during the 19th century.

Convents and monastic houses in the 20th century

Locations

In 1900, there were 19 convents in 49 monastic houses, which were concentrated in the city's historic core and its vicinity; others were located outside of it, i.e. the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Łagiewniki. The vast majority of monastic houses located in the Medieval part of town have a long tradition. In the first half of the 20th century, 32 new monastic houses were established in Kraków, mainly outside of the historic core. In the second half of the 20th century, there was visible growth in the number of houses outside the old city core – in newly developing districts including the new industrial district of Nowa Huta. In the year 2000, 48 convents located in Kraków occupied 118 monastic houses (Fig. 1, Annex 1). There was a considerable increase in the number of new monastic houses in new districts of Kraków. The greatest increase was observed in the Old Town and its vicinity. The spatial development of Kraków was driven by the incorporation of Nowa Huta into Kraków in 1951 and that of Łagiewniki (incorporated in 1941) with its Sanctuary of Divine Mercy (Table 2). In Nowa Huta, new orders were founded in new parishes,

and at Łagiewniki in the vicinity of the existing Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy. In the 20th century, the number of religious orders and monastic houses in Kraków had doubled. The increase in the number of monastic houses in Kraków in the 20th century was continuous. Most were founded in the years 1946–1956, and then after 1989. The increase in the 1990s was the result of changes in the political situation in Poland and the resulting lack of limits on the number of new monastic houses.

Both urban development and the foundation of new religious orders in new districts found at an increasing distance from the city centre have been observed in Kraków. During the 19th and 20th centuries, both periods of rapid spatial growth of the city (Fig. 1), the number of new convents located outside the city centre increased considerably. These were new seats of existing orders located in Kraków, as well as new convents founding their first houses. A number of older religious orders, which

Table 2. Number of monastic houses in the years 1900 and 2000 and changes in the 20th century – by Kraków districts

Number of district	Name of district	Number of monastic houses		
		1900	2000	change 1900–2000
I	Historic core	29	45	+16
II	Grzegórzki	3	9	+6
III	Prądnik Czerwony * (1910 and 1941)	2	4	+2
IV	Prądnik Biały * (1910 and 1941)	0	4	+4
V	Krowodrza * (1910)	0	2	+2
VI	Bronowice * (1941)	1	1	–
VII	Zwierzyńiec	2	8	+6
VIII	Dębniki * (1910)	2	9	+7
IX	Łagiewniki-Borek Fałęcki * (1941)	4	8	+4
X	Swoszowice * (1912 and 1996)	1	1	–
XI	Podgórze Duchackie * (1941)	2	4	+2
XII	Bieżanów-Prokocim * (1941)	–	3	+3
XIII	Podgórze * (1912)	3	4	+1
XIV	Czyżyny * (1941)	–	1	+1
XV	Mistrzejowice * (1951)	–	1	+1
XVI	Bieńczyce * (1951)	–	–	–
XVII	Wzgórze Krzesławickie * (1951)	–	–	–
XVIII	Nowa Huta * (1951)	–	8	+8

Note: * districts incorporated into Kraków in the 20th century (year of incorporation)

Source: Author's own work.

had been located beyond city limits, were also incorporated into Kraków when the city's boundaries were expanded.

The 20th century was marked by a constant and high number of monastic houses in the city centre and its immediate surroundings, and by numerous new locations in towns and villages incorporated into Kraków during this period of time (Table 2). The city performed many important functions in the 20th century including the hosting of an important Roman Catholic archbishopric. However, monastic life had already functioned in the city for several centuries.

New areas incorporated into Kraków including Łagiewniki, Nowa Huta, and Bronowice grew in population rapidly. Thus, new monastic houses were established at new parishes and new schools (Table 3). In the transition period after 1989, church accessibility also increased. On the eve of the 21st century, the development of monastic life in Kraków continued rapidly. In the period 2001–2003, three new orders were established in the outlying parts of Kraków.

Table 3. Convents founded in Kraków after the year 2000

Name	Activity
Sisters of Zion	Pastoral work
Missionary Sisters of Christ the King of Polonia,	Pastoral work
Union of Saint Catherine of Siena of School Missionaries	Education, pastoral work

Source: Author's own work.

Work activity

Convents play an important role in the religious and social life of Kraków. Their work results mainly from the charism of each given religious order. Among the various types of work performed by religious orders, endogenous and exogenous types of activity should be distinguished. For example, administrative activity is a type of endogenous activity, when a given house is a general house or a provincial house. An example of exogenous educational activity is a situation, when a convents runs a school or dormitory. The same concerns a charity, protective and childcare institutions and pastoral centres (Table 4).

In 1900 most religious houses operated schools or performed pastoral work. In 2000 the activity structure was nearly the same (Fig. 2). In 1900 endogenous administrative activity included management in the case of 8 monastic houses, while in 2000 the number was 17 (Fig. 3). This function is due to the presence of a bishopric in Kraków. In 2000, ten general convents operated in Kraków. Five had been founded

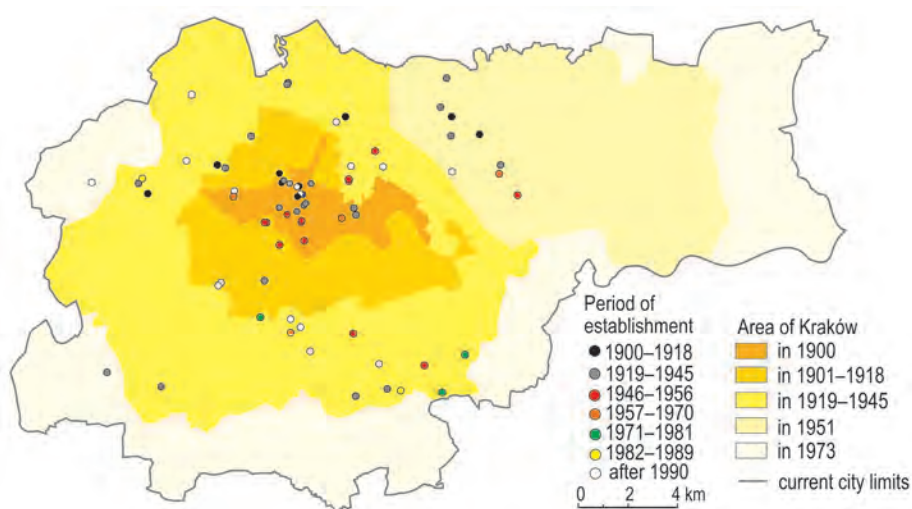


Fig. 1. Monastic houses built in the period 1900–2000
Source: Author's own work.

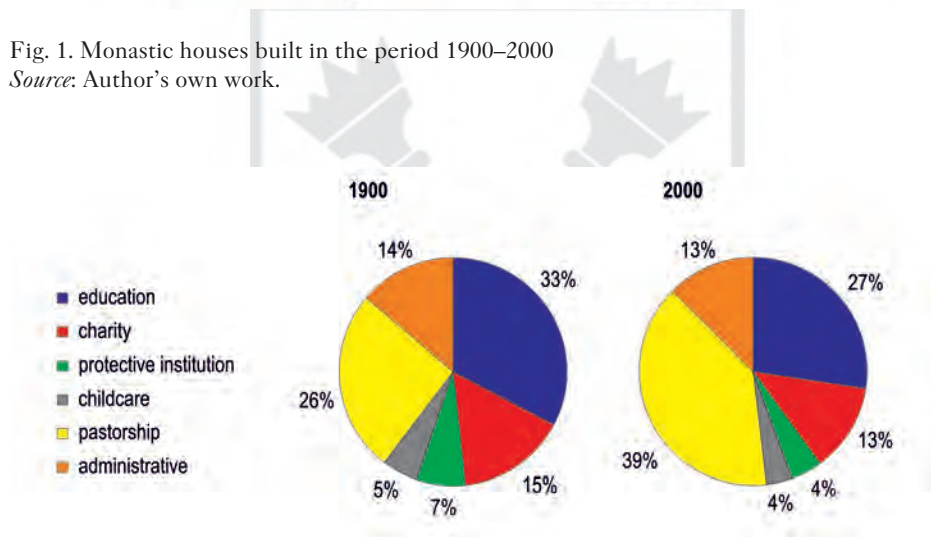


Fig. 2. Types of monastic house activity in 1900 and 2000
Source: Author's own work.

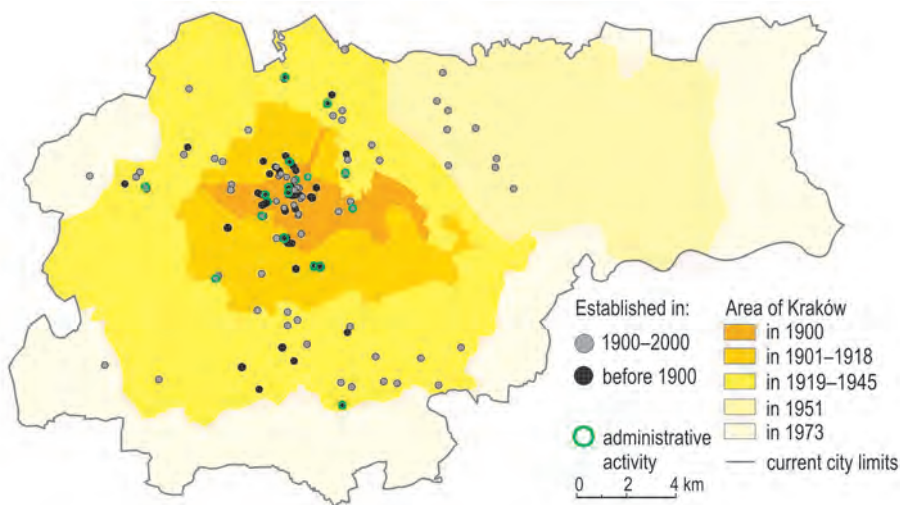


Fig. 3. Monastic houses with administrative activity in 1900 and 2000

Source: Author's own work.

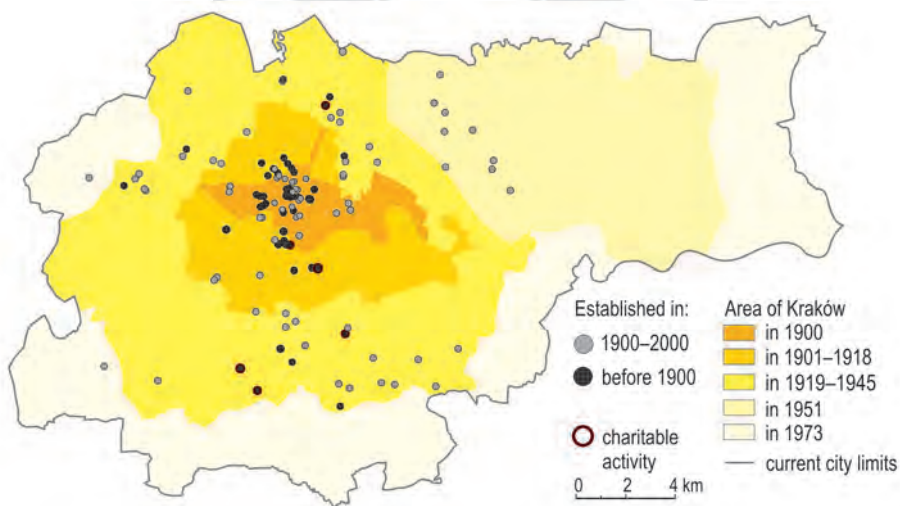


Fig. 4. Monastic houses pursuing charitable activity in 1900 and 2000

Source: Author's own work.

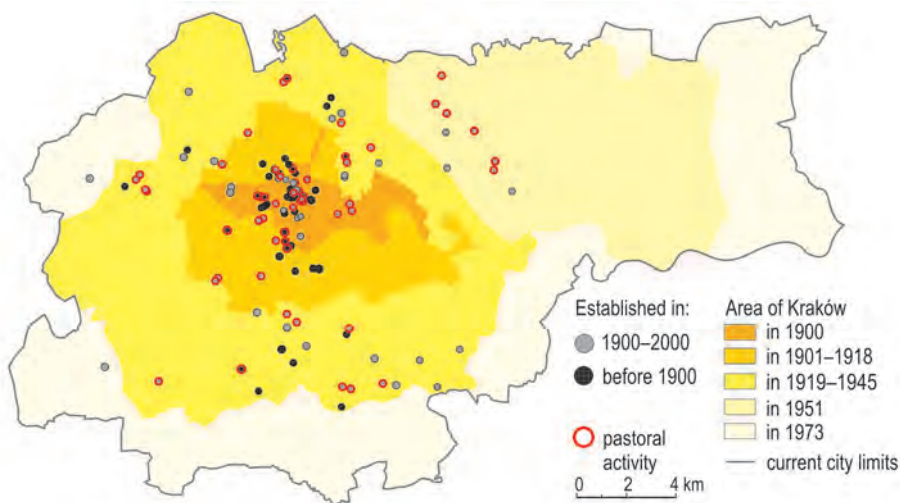


Fig. 5. Monastic houses pursuing pastoral work in 1900 and 2000

Source: Author's own work.

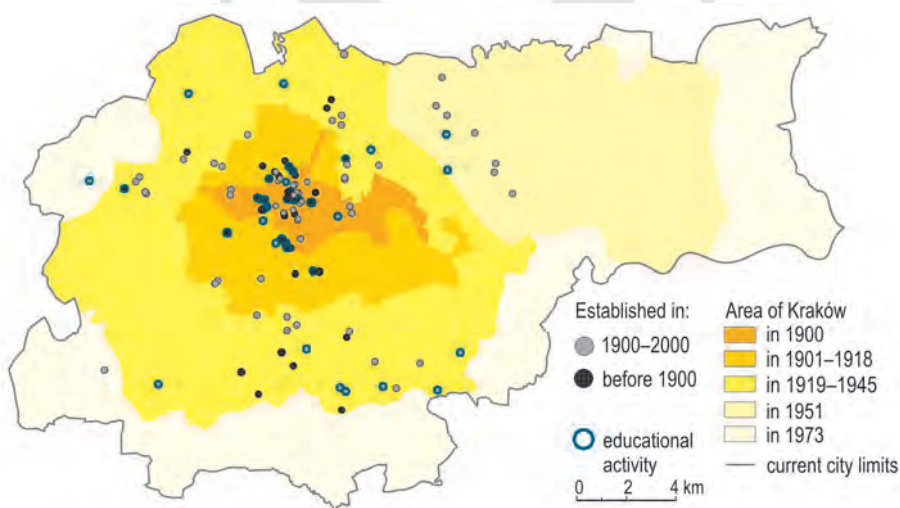


Fig. 6. Monastic houses pursuing educational work in 1900 and 2000

Source: Author's own work.

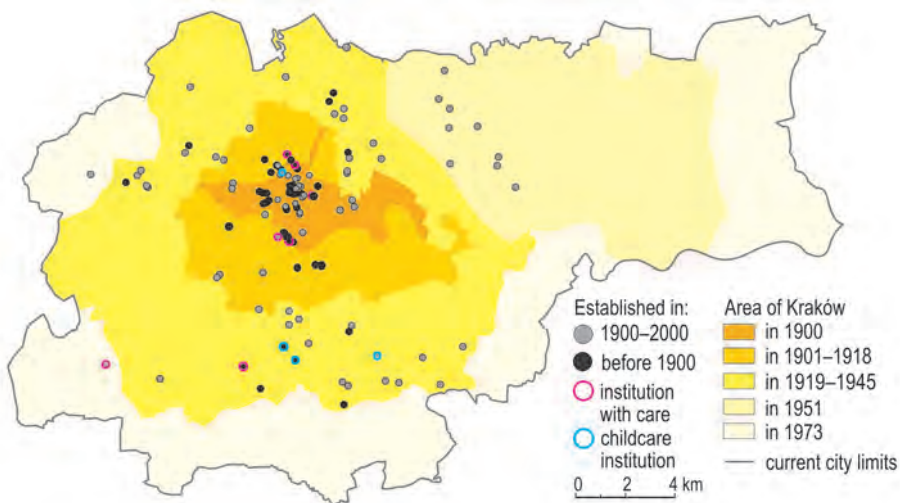


Fig. 7. Monastic houses operating childcare institutions and other institutions providing care in 1900 and 2000
Source: Author's own work.

Table 4. Types of monastic activity by the numbers in 1900 and 2000

Type of activity	Activity	Description	Number	
			1900	2000
Endogenous	Administrative	General and provincial house	8	17
Exogenous	Education	Nursery school, school, dormitory	19	37
Exogenous	Charity	Helping the poor or homeless, family care	9	17
Exogenous	Protective institution	Almshouse, hospice	4	6
Exogenous	Childcare institution	Orphanage, substitute family	3	5
Exogenous	Pastoral care	Retreat house, catechising, work in the parish	15	53

Source: Author's own work.

in the 20th century. All of the religious orders founded in Kraków have their general seats in the city, while 7 monastic houses, founded in the 19th and 20th centuries, performed the functions of provincial seats. Most general monastic houses have their seats in the historic centre of Kraków. In 1900 nine monastic houses pursued charitable activity, mainly outside the Kraków historic core, while in 2000 there were 17 monastic houses in all of Kraków (Fig. 4). All monastic houses pursuing charitable work were founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. Both in 1900 and 2000 monastic houses performing charitable work tended to be located in the city centre.

In 1900 pastoral work was pursued by 15 monastic houses, mainly in city centre parishes. Thanks to the rapid spatial development of the city, in 2000 there were 53 monastic houses pursuing pastoral work throughout the city (Fig. 5). The new monastic houses established in outlying parishes are located mainly in new housing areas such as Nowa Huta, which were built in the middle of the 20th century.

A similar tendency depicts the educational system of convents. In 1900 there were 19 monastic houses in the city centre pursuing educational work, while in 2000 their number reached 37 virtually across the entire city (Fig. 6). A similar relationship, as in the case of ministry, concerned educational activity. Monastic houses running schools were frequently founded in the 20th century in the most populated new areas of Kraków. A high density is still observed in the historic core; however, some are found in outlying areas.

In 1900 there were 4 monastic houses leading institutions caring for local residents; there were 6 such houses in 2000 (Fig. 7). Childcare institutions were administered by 3 monastic houses in 1900 found outside of city limits i.e. the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy convent at Łagiewniki. In 2000 there were 5 such institutions found outside the city centre (Fig. 7). For monastic houses running a childcare institution or other institution providing care, there was a trend to choose a location outside of the city centre both in 1900 and 2000. Perhaps this was due to a shortage of space in the historic core or the high prices of plots there.

The activity of monastic houses is the result of their charism (Table 5). Sometimes, their location affects their type of activity. Most monastic houses engaged in ministry, i.e. in parishes, are located in the most populated areas of Kraków.

Table 5. Characteristic activities of selected religious orders in the year 2000

Lp.	Type of Activity	Name of religious order
1.	Administrative General house	Albertine Sisters, Augustinian Sisters, Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows, Dominican Sisters, Sisters Canonesses of the Holy Spirit de Saxia, Sisters of Presentation, Sisters of Saint Jadwiga of Poland, Sisters of Saint Joseph, Sister Servants of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus
	Provincial house	Daughters of Divine Charity, Felician Sisters, Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary, Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Servants of Dębica, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth
2.	Education	Augustinian Sisters, Daughters of Charity, Daughters of Divine Charity, Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows, Felician Sisters, Franciscan Sisters of Saint Clare, Franciscans of the Transfiguration of Jesus, Sisters Canonesses of the Holy Spirit de Saxia, Order of the Norbertines, Salesian Sisters of St. John Bosco, Sisters of the Mother of God of the Pious Schools, Sisters of the Presentation, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, Sisters of the Most Holy Soul, Sisters of Calvary, Sisters of Saint Michael the Archangel, Sisters of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate, Sister Servants of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Union of Saint Catherine of Siena of School Missionaries
3.	Charity	Albertine Sisters, Daughters of Charity, Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary, Sisters of Saint Joseph, Sisters Servants of Jesus
4.	Protective institution	Daughters of Charity, Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows, Felician Sisters, Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception
5.	Childcare institution	Daughters of Charity, Felician Sisters, Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy
6.	Pastoral work	Augustinian Sisters, Canossians, Capuchin Poor Clares, Carmelite Missionaries, Daughters of Charity, Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows, Dominican Sisters, Sisters Canonesses of the Holy Spirit de Saxia, Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Little Sisters of Jesus, Missionary Sisters of Christ the King of Polonia, Oblates of the Holy Heart Of Jesus Sisters, Order of the Norbertines, Servants of Dębica, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, Sister Servants of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Sisters of the Divine Saviour, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, Sisters of the Most Holy Soul, Sisters of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, Sisters of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate, Sisters of Our Lady of Good and Perpetual Succour, Sisters of Zion, Union of Saint Catherine of Siena of School Missionaries

Source: Author's own work.

A similar trend concerns those engaged in educational activity. As a result of their status, monastic houses functioning as general and provincial centres tend to be located in the historic city centre. Monastic houses performing charitable work, running care-related institutions, and educational institutions are usually located farther away from the historic core.

For centuries Kraków has served as an important religious centre as well as a centre of monastic life. Six convents were founded here, and it was in Kraków that they had their first seats (Annex 1). As a given convent expanded, seats in other cities and countries were established, and today they are known throughout the world. Kraków is also famous for saints and blessed women coming from religious orders (Table 6). The increasing number of worshippers has driven pilgrimage traffic to places related to saints and the blessed. The best example is the Shrine of the Divine Mercy in Kraków, a place associated with the devotion to St. Faustina Kowalska of the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy located in the Łagiewniki section of the city. In the case of places related to blessed persons, worship and pilgrimage traffic is still minor at this point in time.

Table 6. Blessed women and saints from Kraków's convents

No.	Blessed Women and Saints	Name of Convent
1.	Saint Mary Faustina Kowalska	Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy
2.	Blessed Aniela Salawa	Felician Sisters
3.	Blessed Bernardyna Jabłońska	Albertine Sisters
4.	Blessed Bronisława	Order of the Norbertines
5.	Blessed Marta Maria Wiecka	Daughters of Charity
6.	Blessed Maria Angela Truszkowska	Felician Sisters
7.	Blessed Małgorzata Szewczyk	Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows
8.	Blessed Salomea	Sisters of Saint Clare
9.	Blessed Zofia Czeska	Sisters of the Presentation

Source: Author's own work.

Conclusions

Kraków has for centuries served as an important centre of monastic life. In the 20th century, in particular, the number of religious orders in the city increased. In 1900 there were 19 convents in the city operating in 49 monastic houses. On the eve of the 21st century, there were 48 convents in Kraków operating in 118 monastic houses. Most monastic houses founded before the year 1800 are located in the historic core

of this city. Later locations found outside of the city centre were usually due to the spatial development of Kraków. New monastic houses were established as new neighbourhoods were being built. The large number of monastic houses in Kraków is due to the considerable status of the city, its former function of capital city of Poland, and its status as a bishopric. As the city grew and the number of convents increased, so did the number of exogenous and endogenous functions in the historic core and outside of it after the year 1900.

The present-day spatial distribution of religious orders in Kraków reflects a heritage of old traditions. The location of convents depended on numerous factors such as the capital city functions performed by Kraków until the end of the 16th century and those connected with its religious administration (bishopric). The locations where new religious orders were established also depended on the exact nature of their work.

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Annex 1. Monastic houses in Kraków in the year 2000

No.	Name	Year of establish.	Location	City District	Deanery	Type of house
1.	Albertine Sisters*	1891	Woronicza	Prądnik Czerwony	Kraków-Prądnik	General
2.			Chałubińskiego	Swoszowice	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic
3.			Krakowska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
4.			Malborska	Wola Duchacka	Kraków-Prądnik	Monastic
5.			Woronicza	Prądnik Czerwony	Kraków-Prądnik	Monastic
6.			Żywiecka	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic
7.	Augustinian Sisters	1583	Skaleczna	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Kazimierz	General
8.						Monastic
9.	Baptistine Sisters	1990	Szpakowa	Wola Duchacka	Kraków-Prokocim	Monastic
10.	Bernardine Sisters	1454	Poselska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Convent
11.	Canossian Daughters of Charity	1992	Pienińska	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic
12.	Capuchin Poor Clares	1989	Rzącka	Prokocim-Bieżanów	Kraków-Prokocim	Convent
13.	Carmelite Missionaries	1900	Królowej Jadwigi	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
14.	Carmelite Sisters	1612	Kopernika	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Convent
15.			Łobzowska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Bronowice	Convent
16.	Cloistered Dominican Sisters	1624	Mikołajska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Convent
17.			Heldów	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
18.	Daughters of Charity	1859	Piekarska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
19.			Warszawska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
20.	Daughters of Divine Charity	1886	Pędzichów	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Provincial
21.			Modrzewiowa	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
22.						Monastic

No.	Name	Year of establish.	Location	City District	Deanery	Type of house
23.	Daughters of Our Lady of Sorrows	1932	Łowiecka	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	General
24.						Monastic
25.			Żwirki i Wigury	Prądnik Czerwony	Kraków-Prądnik	Monastic
26.			Baluckiego	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
27.			Grzegorzeka	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
28.			pl. Mariacki	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
29.						Provincial
30.						Monastic
31.						Monastic
32.						Monastic
33.	Felician Sisters	1861	Smoleńsk	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
34.			Mikołajska			Monastic
35.			Kopernika		Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
36.			Batorego		Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
37.			Dziwiarzy	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
38.			Hrc Stanisława Miłana	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic
39.			Kołatąja	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
40.			Zamoyskiego	Podgórze	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic
41.			Galczyńskiego	Czyżyny	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic
42.			Piastowska	Łobzów	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
43.	Franciscans of the Transfiguration of Jesus	1991	Sosnowiecka	Prądnik Biały	Kraków-Krowodrza	Monastic
44.		1895	Parkowa	Podgórze	Kraków-Podgórze	Provincial
45.			Zakopianska	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic

No.	Name	Year of establish.	Location	City District	Deanery	Type of house
46.	Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception	1924	Kordylewskiego	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Provincia
47.			os. Bohaterów Września	Mistrzejowice	Kraków-Bieńczyce	Monastic
48.			Warszawska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Provincia
49.			Lenartowicza	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
50.			os. Szkłane domy	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic
51.			os. Tysiąclecia	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic
52.			Podgórk Tynieckie	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
53.			Centrum A	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic
54.	Little Sisters of Jesus	1960	Grabowa	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
55.	Missionary Sisters of St. Peter Claver	1940	Zagórze	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Convent
56.	Oblates of the Holy Heart of Jesus Sisters	1894	Kościuszki	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
57.	Order of the Norbertines	1162	os. Kościuszkowskie	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic
58.	Salesian Sisters of St. John Bosco	1922	Biskupia	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Provincia
59.	Servants of Dębica	1917	św. Marka	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Bieńczyce	Monastic
60.			os. Kalinowe	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Bieńczyce	Monastic
61.			Obróćców Krzyża	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Bieńczyce	Monastic
62.			Sienkiewicza	Łobzów	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
63.			Szpitalna	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	General
64.			Lotnicza	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
65.	Sisters of Calvary	1993	Łobzowska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
66.	Sisters of the Christian Life Community	1918	Słiczna	Prądnik Czerwony	Kraków-Prądnik	Monastic
67.	Sisters of the Mother of God of the Pious	1918	Korzenińska	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
68.	Schools	1992	Pijarska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
69.						

No.	Name	Year of establish.	Location	City District	Deanery	Type of house	
70.	Sisters of the Presentation*	1660	Św. Jana	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	General	
71.			Szpitalna			Monastic	
72.			Kołodziejska			Monastic	
73.			Grodzka			Monastic	
74.	Sisters of Saint Clare	1316		Łagiewniki	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic	
75.	Sisters of Saint Dominic	1990	Kasztanowa	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Covent	
76.				Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	General	
77.							Monastic
78.			Skalica	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	General	
79.	Sisters of Saint Jadwiga of Poland*	1991	Ślawkowska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic	
80.			Rusalek	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic	
81.			Moniuszki	Grzegórzki	Kraków-Kazimierz	General	
82.							Monastic
83.	Sisters of Saint Joseph	1952	Kanonicza	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic	
84.							Monastic
85.			Piłsudskiego	Zwierzyniec	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic	
86.			Sieroszewskiego	Nowa Huta	Kraków-Mogila	Monastic	
87.			Wielicka	Podgórze	Kraków-Prokocim	Monastic	
88.	Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church	1952	Hoffmanowej	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic	
89.	Sisters of Saint Michael the Archangel	1980	Aleksandry	Prokocim-Bieżanów	Kraków-Prokocim	Monastic	
90.			Kosocicka			Monastic	
91.	Sisters of Our Lady of Good and Perpetual Succour	1995	Pasieczna	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic	
92.	Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy	1868	S. Faustyny	Łagiewniki	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic	
93.	Sisters of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate	1934	Cechowa	Wola Duchacka	Kraków-Prokocim	Monastic	
94.	Sisters of the Divine Saviour	1929	św. Jacka	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic	

No.	Name	Year of establish.	Location	City District	Deanery	Type of house
95.	Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth	1881	Nazaretńska	Wola Duchacka	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Provincial Monastic
96.			Dobrego Pasterza	Prądnik Czerwony	Kraków-Prądnik	Monastic
97.			Przybyszewskiego	Bronowice	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
98.			Warszawska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
99.			Rostworowskiego	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
100.			Wysłuchów	Wola Duchacka	Kraków-Borek Fałęcki	Monastic
101.			Wysockiego	Prądnik Biały	Kraków-Krowodrza	Monastic
102.			Matki Pauli Zofii Tajber	Prądnik Biały	Kraków-Krowodrza	General
103.			pl. Mariacki	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
104.			Skotnicka	Dębni	Kraków-Salwator	Monastic
105.	Sisters of the Most Pure Heart of Mary	1958	Diella	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
106.			Przybyszewskiego	Bronowice	Kraków-Bronowice	Monastic
107.	Sisters of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ	1949	Szkolna	Nowa Hula	Kraków-Podgórze	Monastic
108.			Siemiradzkiego	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
109.	Sisters Servants of Jesus	1908	Gamcarska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	General
110.			Franciszkańska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
111.	Sister Servants of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus *	1923	Sikorskiego	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
112.			Biskupia	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Centrum	Monastic
113.	Ursuline Sisters	1999	Starowiślna	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Kazimierz	Monastic
114.			Krowderska	Stare Miasto	Kraków-Bronowice	Convent
115.	Ursulines of the Roman Union	1857				
116.						
117.	Visitation Sisters	1681				
118.						

Note: * convents first founded in Kraków.

Source: Author's own work.

